

VOL. 37.—NO. 304.

CRAWFORD'S!

Monday.
We think every second woman in St. Louis was here to-day. We also think the other'll be here tomorrow when she hears of the fine turned kid dollar slipper we're selling at 65 cents to early shoppers, and about how we've made the cut direct in prices on the great Glasgow purchase of Embroidered Robes, White Goods, Laces and Linens.

Crawford Specials in Muslin Underwear—Go early; there's always a rush when we call an underwear special. Good muslin skirts, deep hem and tucks, 45 cents; cambrie flounced skirt, two cluster tucks, 50 cents; handsome Princess skirt flounce of Hamburg, headed with tucks, 75c; extraordinary inducements in Mother Hubbard night dresses, good muslin Hubbard gown, lace trimmed, 45c; tucked yoke, cambrie ruffled gown, 50c; excellent wearing Hubbard, yoke of tiny tucks separated by herring-bone trimming, best quality muslin, 85 cents; very handsome Hubbard with French sleeves, yoke and trimming of fine Hamburg, seams covered with herring-bone, beautifully made, \$1; good muslin tucked drawers, 25 cents; same with cambrie ruffle, 35 cents; 4-inch Hamburg ruffle, headed with five tucks, 50 cents. Chemise—corded band, 27c; pointed yoke of insertion and tucks, 39 cents. An 8 to 12 special, a fine cambrie skirt chemise, yoke and sleeves of a handsome design, Medici lace; finished with deep hem and tucks, 60 cents; worth \$1.

Crawford Specials in Muslin Underwear—Go early; there's always a rush when we call an underwear special. Good muslin skirts, deep hem and tucks, 45 cents; cambrie flounced skirt, two cluster tucks, 50 cents; handsome Princess skirt flounce of Hamburg, headed with tucks, 75c; extraordinary inducements in Mother Hubbard night dresses, good muslin Hubbard gown, lace trimmed, 45c; tucked yoke, cambrie ruffled gown, 50c; excellent wearing Hubbard, yoke of tiny tucks separated by herring-bone trimming, best quality muslin, 85 cents; very handsome Hubbard with French sleeves, yoke and trimming of fine Hamburg, seams covered with herring-bone, beautifully made, \$1; good muslin tucked drawers, 25 cents; same with cambrie ruffle, 35 cents; 4-inch Hamburg ruffle, headed with five tucks, 50 cents. Chemise—corded band, 27c; pointed yoke of insertion and tucks, 39 cents. An 8 to 12 special, a fine cambrie skirt chemise, yoke and sleeves of a handsome design, Medici lace; finished with deep hem and tucks, 60 cents; worth \$1.

D. CRAWFORD & CO.

Pure Milk, : : 5c.
Lemonade, : : 5c.
Red Raspberries, 10c.
Ice Cream, : : 10c.

THE POPULAR

BELICATESSEN
LUNCH ROOMS,
118 N. FOURTH STREET,
712 OLIVE STREET,
718 NORTH BROADWAY.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ATTENTION, FLAMEAUX! The Athletic Parade and Games will be held at the Club, Sixth and Walnut, at 6 o'clock sharp, to arrange for the parades for the coming fair. JAY T. TORNEY, President.

WILL J. THORNTON, Secretary.

OFFICE ST. LOUIS BRIDGE CO., St. Louis, Mo., June 21, 1887.—From and after Saturday, June 25, 1887, no person will be allowed to cross the footway over the bridge until the east end is open from 8 a.m. to 12 o'clock, noon, at my office in the City of St. Louis, Missouri. WALTER H. COOPER, County Treasurer.

Poplar Bluff, June 21, 1887.

St. Louis City Bonds.

The Merchants' National Bank will receive subscriptions to a limited amount up to June 25, 1887, for St. Louis twenty-year gold renewal bonds, bearing 9-5 per cent interest.

JAMES E. YEATMAN,

President.

TRUSTEE'S SALES.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Christ Droege, by his certain Deed of Trust, dated October 6th, 1886, and recorded in the Recorder's office of the County of St. Louis, Missouri, on page 267, conveyed to the undersigned the following described real estate, situated in the city of St. Louis:

Lot number eight (8), in block 3 of George Bailey's 1st addition to the city of St. Louis, bounded on the north by line of Bailey street, by a depth of 120 feet, and on the south by a line of 100 feet, in an alley 15 feet wide, bounded east by lot 8, west by lot 6, south block and addition, south by Bailey street, and west by a line of 100 feet, all of which was acquired by said Christ Droege from Wm. Kewig and wife, and was sold on every day hereinafter; which conveyance to the undersigned was made in trust, made in trust to secure the payment of the debt of said note; now, therefore, in the name of the undersigned, I, the undersigned, do hereby sell, convey and remise the above described real estate, in the conditions in said deed of trust, the undersigned

will,

TUESDAY, JULY 19, 1887,

between the hours of 10 o'clock, a.m. and 5 o'clock,

and on the north side of the building, in the rear of the Over-house, in the city of St. Louis, Mo., sell the above described real estate at public vendue to the highest bidder, subject to the conditions in said deed of trust, and to satisfy the demands of the legal holder of said note and in pursuance of the provisions of said deed of trust.

The undersigned will be present at the auction, and will be at public vendue to the highest bidder, in the rear of the Over-house, in the city of St. Louis, Mo., between the hours of 9 o'clock, a.m. and 5 o'clock, on FRIDAY, THE 19TH DAY OF JULY, A.D.

1887.

G. M. STEWART, Trustee.

J. H. MCKEEWELL, City of Courtland, Ma.

PENNY & GENTLES' SEMI-ANNUAL GREAT Clearing Sale

Beats the record, both in values given and in the magnitude of the sales. Every yard of our summer surplus stock must be sold, and in order to accomplish it everything in Summer Goods has been MARKED DOWN to unheard-of Clearing-Sale Prices. And remember, they are all seasonable, first-class goods, well selected and well-bought, and that cannot be beat in the city.

Batiste Cloth.
Now is Your Chance for Bargains. READ THIS:

3½ Cents

10c, former price 7 1/2c.
8,250 yards Hair-line Striped Batiste. Clearing sale price 3½c: real good value at 7½c.

5c, former price 10c.
8,000 yards fine French Batiste, cream ground, reduced from 10c to 5c. Clearing sale price 5c: selling elsewhere at 10c.

10c, former price 20c.
7,975 yards 40-inch wide finest quality French Batiste, in all the latest tints, and the handsomest designs. 2½c, former price 20c.

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COLLAPSED.

THE REBELLION AGAINST THE AMER OF AFGHANISTAN ABOUT OVER.

Visit of the Prince of Wales' Sons to Dublin
—Mr. GILL, Nominee for Lord Mayor of the Irish Capital, Withdraws—The Genesta Wins the Jubilee Yacht Race—Postponement of the Papal Irish Commission's Visit—Empress Augusta—Five signs News.

SUNDAY, June 27.—It is reported that the rebellion against the Amer in Afghanistan is collapsing, and that the Ghilzais are returning to their homes.

England.

MEL CONN DEAD.—Mr. Lionel Louis Cohen (Conservative), member of Parliament for North Paddington is dead.

THE GENESTA WINS.

1 p.m.—A smart southwest breeze is blowing in the channel and the yachts in the Jubilee race are bowing up and reducing the Genesta's lead. The Sichtuhound was signalled off Ventnor, Isle of Wight, at 10:10 o'clock this forenoon. The Genesta has won the Jubilee yacht race. Her time over the course was 13 days, 16 hours and 55 minutes.

Ireland.

WALSH'S SON.—London, June 27.—Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales have started for Dublin to attend the ceremonies which will take place in St. Patrick's Cathedral tomorrow in honor of the Queen's jubilee. They are accompanied by Capt. Greville.

MR. GILL WITHDRAWNS.

LONDON, June 27.—Mr. Parnell has advised Mr. Gill, who was recently nominated by the Common Council as Lord Mayor of Dublin, and whose nomination caused some discontent among the Nationalists, to withdraw in favor of Mr. Sexton. Mr. Gill has accepted the advice offered by Mr. Parnell and has withdrawn his name as a candidate.

TENANTS WILL RESIST.

The tenants on the Ringstone estates at Mitchelstown have resolved to resist the service of notice of eviction which is proposed to issue against them. Mr. William O'Brien will shortly visit the tenants.

RECEPTION OF THE PRINCES.

The Citizens' Committee have completed their arrangements to receive Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales, who will arrive here this afternoon. The corporation council of Dublin will hold aloof from participation in the celebration. Business is conducted as usual and Dublin does not seem to be taking much of a holiday over the arrival of the Princes. There is, however, a sufficient display of hunting in the streets and of bustle among the Loyalists to indicate that there is public interest in the event. The weather is brilliant. A military escort and a number of crown officials and prominent people are at Kingstown awaiting the arrival of the Princes. Several steamers have gone down the bay to meet and escort the royal boat. The Princes arrived at Kingstown at the appointed time and were received with great enthusiasm. The Marquis of Londonderry, Irish Viceregal, met them and the Town Commissioners presented them with an address.

THE MANITOBA ROAD.

OTTAWA, Ontario, June 27.—The action of the Government of Manitoba on the proposed Red River Railway is beginning to attract attention here. A government Manitoban now at the Capitol thinks that the Dominion Government will consent to a postponement until July 4, of the former's ratification of the Anglo-Turkish Egyptian convention, and that England had consented.

on the strength of which he has now been humiliated in the eyes of his countrymen and retired on a pension from the active service of his country. He had thus become quite independent. An article of the Prussian Constitution says: "Every Prussian is entitled to express his opinions freely by word, writing, print or artistic representation." Having ceased to belong to the army, the Major thought he was equally entitled to demand satisfaction from his slanderer in a court of law instead of by dueling. Major Hinze pleaded in vain that other retired officers had been allowed to speak with impunity as anti-Semites and as Conservatives, and that, therefore, he might be permitted to express publicly and with decency his own honest convictions. The military court of honor has not published the detailed reasons for the degradation of Hinze. His own sympathizers think it is more than strange that he should only now have been dredged up as an alleged offense committed several years ago. The case, indeed, is a most ugly look from a political point of view, while at the same time, in its legal aspect, it stamps with authority the practice of dueling as a custom which shall prevail side by side with the law which forbids it. One journal, alluding to the extinction of this practice in England, by the combined efforts of the late Prince Consort and of the Duke of Wellington, remarks that the efficiency and honor of English officers don't seem to have deteriorated since the abolition of dueling. But in Germany those in authority seem to be of another way of thinking.

EMPEROR AUGUSTA.

A Full Picture of the Aged Spouse of Germany's Ruler.

Special Cablegram to the Post-Dispatch.

LONDON, June 27.—London Society draws the following picture of the aged Empress Augusta of Germany: "She is 4 years younger than her husband, and still she continues assiduously to repair, by the aid of art, the ravages of time. Imagine a face wrinkled and pinched, topped by an enormous black wig; sunken cheeks, glowing with unnatural color; a pair of dark, listless eyes, staring into vacuity; a scrawny neck, under the chin and envy of the world; a mass of cords and wrinkles, bent with age and infirmities, supported by a stout walking-stick, or leaning on the arm of an attendant, and you have the picture of the Empress as she appears in public. You could not obtain in Berlin to-day a photograph or picture of the Empress of more recent date than twenty-five years ago."

Egypt.

THE ANGLO-TURKISH CONVENTION.

LONDON, June 27.—Sir James Ferguson, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs announced in the House of Commons, this afternoon, that he had urgently asked England to consent to a postponement until July 4, of the former's ratification of the Anglo-Turkish Egyptian convention, and that England had consented.

The Dominion.

CHIEF JUSTICE CAMERON DEAD.

TORONTO, Ontario, June 27.—Chief Justice Sir Matthew Crooks Cameron died last night. He was 65 years of age, having been born in Dundas, Ontario, in 1822. He was called to the bar of Ontario Province in 1849, was created Queen's Counsel in 1853, was elected to the bench in 1878, and was raised to the position of Chief Justice of the Common Pleas Division in 1881.

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THE FEDERAL COMMISSION.

The Pope has postponed the visit of Mgr. Persico and Mgr. Guidi to Ireland, because of the representations made to the Vatican by Cardinal Manning and Archbishop Walsh. The mission was ordered with a view to obtain a report, based on personal observation of the political and social condition of the Irish people. Cardinal Manning and Archbishop Walsh have convinced the Pope that an intervention on his part in Irish affairs just now, would be inexpedient and would produce a bad impression.

THE CORK RIOT.

CORK, June 27.—The Magistracy of Cork have summoned a sworn inquiry into the riot which occurred during the celebration of the Queen's jubilee last Tuesday between British troops on review and a procession of Nationalists carrying the black flag.

SCOTLAND.

THE THISTLE AND THE IREX.

GLASGOW, June 27.—A match race between the yachts Thistle and Irex is being sailed today over the Northern Yacht Club course. The Thistle took the lead at the start, and at the end of twenty miles was 3½ minutes ahead of her opponent. The Irex is allowed 7 minutes and 3 seconds on the full course, which is fifty miles long.

THE THISTLE WINS.

The Thistle won the race in 4 hours, 9 minutes and 40 seconds, the Irex's time being 4 hours, 17 minutes and 40 seconds. The Thistle saved her time allowed the Irex and won by one minute and three seconds. The wind was strong during the entire contest.

A MILITARY SENSATION.

A German Officer Degraded for Failing to Challenge an Opponent.

Special Cablegram to the Post-Dispatch.

BOSTON, June 27.—A great sensation has been caused in Germany by an order of the day, issued from the War Office and signed by the Emperor, depriving Maj. Hinze, a retired officer of the Corps of Guards, of his military rank and standing. He is, however, permitted to retain his Iron Cross and other decorations. The reason for this punishment occurred about three years ago, after he had been retired on a pension from active service.

Maj. Hinze is accused of having omitted at that time to challenge one of his political opponents, who, in the heat of a general election, had cast imputations on his military honor. It is further asserted against him that he had in his political speeches made statements inconsistent with his rank and duty as an officer.

As a pro-government member of the late Reichstag he had spoken in favor of a short-service system and granted Bismarck's million-dollar separation bill. He had prosecuted the political opponent who had impeached his honor in a court of law and had obtained his punishment. A recent clause of the criminal code of the Empire forbids challenges to fight duels under penalty of six months imprisonment in a fortress. This law applies to military men and to civilians alike. The Major was confronted with the alternative of breaking a statute law of the Empire or of infringing on the

UNWRITTEN LAWS OF MILITARY CUSTOM.

The salient point of the case is that when Maj. Hinze laid himself open to the charges,

BEHIND THE DOOR.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS DELIBERATES TO-DAY.

Discussing the Appropriation Bill for the Coming Year—Subscriptions for City Bonds Made by City Employees—A Big Contract for Coal Awarded To-Day—Miscellaneous Matters.

Why the City Hall representatives of the people about go behind the door to discuss the people's money does not seem clear to the average citizen. Yet this is done to-day in the House. Stone and Weissberger, members of the House of Delegates

met this morning to consider the appropriation bill. Delegate Sullivan of the committee met the door, but Chairman Stone did not entertain the motion, which action his fellow committee members had endorsed in silence. The bill under consideration involves the whole street-sprinkling plan, and the committee-room is the last ditch to which the contractors' ring has been forced in its fight against the popular movement. This committee proposes to have the House accept the recommendations agreed upon in meetings which the committee have held before the committee was appointed. In a public session of the council \$100,000 was trimmed off of the estimated cost into account of the miscalculation of the amount of the state's

recommendations of Comptroller Campbell

were neglected without debate and the amended bill was introduced.

Several of the delegations of the city

have been received by the committee.

There is a great deal of anxiety over the

recommendations of the committee.

VOTE FOR THE SENATE BILL.

It will be read the second time and referred to the appropriate committee for grossment to-morrow. The members are anxious to get home. Several Senators have already left with the intention of not returning before the week is out. The extra session should be the substitute, however, for a wise and earnest enforcement of the law.

Dr. Felton brought up the city chaplain question and the secretary read the list of names paid in and out, showing that there was on hand to pay Mr. Hegarty, the chaplain, \$144.90, and that \$36.64 was needed to carry on the four months' work of summer. As the pastors were to be absent during the coming month, it was necessary to get the money provided for the extra session.

REASONS FOR THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

Several of the delegations of the city

have been received by the committee.

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DECREE OF DIVORCE.

Several Separations of the Knot in Cases Submitted This Afternoon.

The Circuit Judges this afternoon granted the following decrees of divorce in the cases mentioned in another column:

Mary Ashley against Gilbert M. Ashley, decree with restoration of maiden name, Mary Murphy; Elizabeth N. Kuhn against Henry Kuhn, decree with custody of children for the plaintiff; Alice E. Muirhead against William E. Muirhead, decree with custody of children for the plaintiff; Mary L. Tucker against Orin D. Tucker, decree for plaintiff; Anna Kriger vs. Frederick Kriger, decree for plaintiff with restoration of maiden name, Anna Kriger; Caroline Thomas against William Thomas; Mrs. Adelaist against Louis Adelaist; Lydia Thompson against Cyrus B. Thompson, decree with custody of minor children; Elizabeth Frances Loveland against Harry D. Loveland, decree with restoration of maiden name, Johnson; Fina Williams against Warren Williams.

MAXWELL'S ATTORNEYS HAVE NOT FILED ANY APPLICATION WITH THE CLERK OF THE SUPREME COURT IN REGARD TO THE REHEARING OF THE CASE. THE TEN DAYS ALLOWED FOR THIS PURPOSE WILL EXPIRE DURING THIS WEEK.

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DEFAULT DAY.

CLEARANCE OF THE JUNE TERM DIVORCE BUSINESS UNDER THE DOME.

A Batch of Matrimonial Misfits Disposed of by Judges Barclay, Lubke and Valiant—Liquor's Contribution to Domestic Woes—The Knot Severed in a Variety of Cases To-Day—Decisions in Matters Taken Under Advisement.

The Circuit judges to-day, prior to adjourning the courts for the summer, took a turn at the default divorce mill and severed the knot in a number of cases filed for the June term. Unless appearances are entered on the part of defendants no more divorce cases can be tried until the October term after the present week. Judge Barclay had a large batch of default cases before him in Court No. 3 and the hearing was somewhat delayed by the application for an injunction in the matter of vacating Fifth street to which reference is made in another column. Judge Lubke disposed of a number of cases presenting the familiar features of default divorce hearings, viz., intertemporal failure to support, non-attendance and desertion. A few abandoned husbands figured on the docket for the day. Judge Valiant completed his term divorce business, and Judge Seddon took up the divorce cases of Court No. 2 more or less smoothly. The following cases were presented to-day:

Mrs. GRIFFIN VS. HOME.

Elizabeth G. Griffin, a divorcee from James Callahan. They were married on the 20th of August, 1881, and lived together for three years. Mrs. Callahan had been a widow for many years and was guilty of intemperance; that he failed to support her and finally deserted her. She was forced to go to work to support herself. On one occasion her husband slapped her and other times ill-treated her. The Court granted her a decree together with the custody of the child.

Mrs. GRAY VS. GOES.

Judge Lubke granted a decree of divorce to Mrs. Mary Goes, of 1110 Market Street, against Chas. Goes. The testimony showed that the marriage took place on the 24th of March, 1879, and the separation on the 29th of October, 1875. Mrs. Gray alleged that her husband conducted himself in such a manner as to render her condition intolerable; that she had been the innocent party on various occasions without any provocation whatever; that he called her vile names and threatened to kill her; that she had been compelled to leave home and seek protection elsewhere. Mrs. Gray asks for restoration of her maiden name, Laura Rupper.

GOES VS. RECTOR.

Judge Lubke granted a decree of divorce to Mrs. Elizabeth Ann Anderson, in Greene County, Mo., Mr. Rector alleged that he had been separated from his wife for 18 months without cause. It was stated that previously she subjected him to various indignities and refused him his marital rights.

MAIDEN NAME NOT RESTORED.

Judge Lubke to-day granted a decree of divorce to Mrs. Elizabeth Ann Anderson, in Greene County, Mo., Mr. Rector alleged that he had been separated from his wife for 18 months without cause. It was stated that previously she subjected him to various indignities and refused him his marital rights.

GEORGE ELLIS WATERS.

George Ellis Waters asked for a decree of divorce from Howard Edward Waters. The marriage took place on the 17th of October, 1876, and the separation on the 17th of April, 1888. Mrs. Waters alleged that her husband deserted her without any cause or provocation whatever.

CHRISTOPHER VS. CHRISTOPHER.

Judge Lubke granted a decree of divorce to Christopher Christopher, of 1110 Chestnut Street, against his wife, Anna, on the 20th of September, 1883. Mr. Christopher alleged that his wife abandoned him without cause or provocation.

JUDGE LUBKE TO-DAY RENDERED DECISIONS IN A NUMBER OF CASES OF DIVORCE TO WHICH THE COURT HEARD LAST WEEK.

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WOMAN'S TROUBLE.

Georgia Ellen Waters asked for a decree of divorce from Howard Edward Waters. The marriage took place on the 17th of October, 1876, and the separation on the 17th of April, 1888. Mrs. Waters alleged that her husband deserted her without any cause or provocation whatever.

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Judge Lubke to-day granted a decree of divorce to Mrs. Mary L. Brennan, against John L. Brennan. They were married on the 3d of March, 1876, and lived together for nearly ten years. Mrs. Brennan deserted her without any just cause or provocation on her part.

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St. Louis Post-Dispatch
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JOSEPH PULITZER, President.

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MONDAY, JUNE 27, 1887.

Subscribers leaving the city during the summer months can have the POST-DISPATCH mailed to them at regular rates by notifying the carrier or by leaving their address at the office of the POST-DISPATCH, 615 and 617 Market street.

The indications for twenty-four hours, commencing at 3 p.m. to-day, for Missouri are: Fair weather; nearly stationary temperature; winds generally southerly.

If the Merchants' Terminal bill is passed this week it will put St. Louis ahead a year.

We are promised another warm wave with dust in it. This calls for a sprinkling appropriation.

In the Sunday liquor selling cases Judge Noonan will reserve his decision until Wednesday, when he will decide for the defendants.

The absence of the customary liquid refreshments yesterday gave St. Louis quite a metropolitan air. The people of St. Louis might remark to the people of New York, "It's a long time between drinks."

The heredity of criminal tendencies was again illustrated in Kansas City yesterday when the police broke up a band of boy burglars who had raided a hardware store and discovered that the leader was the son of a Kansas City Alderman.

ST. LOUIS succeeded in preventing its inhabitants from getting a drink yesterday. Republican days, but even then the surplus of taxation was available for the reduction of the debt. It should puzzle all good Democrats to discover the improvement which has come with the accession of Democracy to power when a Democratic Administration continues to pile up a surplus which is not available for debt reduction, and can find no use for its hoards except to help Wall street avoid the penalty of its blunders in stock gambling.

The closing of the doggeries yesterday was so unqualified a boon to the community that it is pity it was not done at a time when it might have been done without interfering with the wholesome and innocent Sunday amusements of the people.

DR. PARKER, of the City Temple, London, has neatly repaid the President for his letter to the "Great and Good Queen," by delicately alluding to CLEVELAND as "America's King." Dr. PARKER has points of resemblance to our own BURCHARD.

JEFFERSON DAVIS pronounced the flag-letter recently published as his a bare-faced forgery. If TUTTLE and FAIRCHILD could as easily raze out the written tablets of the reporter, peace might once more her wheatens garland wear, and the President of these United States be no longer threatened with insult, violence and paralysis.

This opinion that no extra session of Congress will be called this fall is said to be spreading among leading politicians at Washington. It seems to be strengthened by intimations from the Treasury that the Administration is confident of its ability to find or make some way of protecting Wall street and the banks from the harmful effect of a rapidly growing surplus. That this is "the primary object of patriotic desire" seems to be the creed of the present Administration. Until Wall street squeezes the country at large may sweat and suffer under its weary load of excessive taxation.

The suspension of free pass courtesies is said to have kept more members of the Legislature at Jefferson City yesterday than were ever seen there on any previous Sunday since railroad communication was opened between this city and the State capital. The closing of the saloons seems to have made the free pass law remarkably effective in destroying the attractiveness of St. Louis as a Sunday resort for members of the Legislature. There is no police regulation which can prevent the circulation of cocktails through the hotel rooms in Jefferson City, or prevent members at private boarding-houses from keeping corkers as part of their bedroom furniture.

This Queen's jubilee has been fully discussed with the not unusual result that every one is of the same opinion as when he began. The loyal Briton is more loyal than ever. The anti-monarchist is more firmly convinced than ever that monarchy is a fraud and the jubilee a sham. Inasmuch as the severest censures of the performance have come from American sources, it may be meet and profitable to remark that, while monarchy is undoubtedly dying out in England, that toadying

and boot-licking and personal worship, which are among the nauseating features of a monarchy, are undoubtedly on the increase in this country. It has already reached the point that fair criticism of the public acts of the President of the United States is resented more savagely than is the case with criticism of the Queen in England.

TREASURY SYRUP.

On Saturday the Treasury Department came to the relief of the financial interests of the country after the good old fashion by anticipating the payment of the July interest on the bonds. This is Wall street's Soothing Syrup, a panacea handed down from the period of Black Fridays and panics, and a single dose of it is supposed to have the aperient efficacy of castor oil in averting stringency and restoring a healthier tone to the financial stomachs of the Wall street gamblers.

Perhaps this cure is a good one, perhaps it is not. Perhaps there was no prospect of a stringency, and perhaps if there had been Wall street would have cured itself. It is even surmisable that perhaps the loosening of the Treasury purse-strings to help gamblers and speculators avoid the harsh results of mistaken ventures may not like pouring oil on the troubled waters but rather like pouring oil on a sputtering fire.

No matter what may be the true decision of these vexed questions, it is impossible not to be struck by the contrast between the readiness with which the Treasury Department rushes to the relief of Wall street and its slowness in coming to the relief of the country. If the alleged stringency which has moved the compassion of the Treasury is not wholly mythical and imaginary, it is a stringency which affects only people who have bought stocks that they cannot pay for or who have sold stocks they do not own, or banks which have loaned too generously on speculative collateral. When these worthless and baneful interests are hurt by their cry for help a ready response from Washington, but day after day the Administration has looked on unmoved by the spectacle of a daily increasing accumulation of the people's money in the Treasury vaults and has not even recognized the suggestion that this accumulation was a proof of excessive taxation, a proof that hundreds of millions of dollars were being taken from the pockets of the people, where the money belongs, merely to be kept in the Government vaults, where it does not belong.

The country was familiar with this theory and practice of Treasury management during Republican days, but even then the surplus of taxation was available for the reduction of the debt. It should puzzle all good Democrats to discover the improvement which has come with the accession of Democracy to power when a Democratic Administration continues to pile up a surplus which is not available for debt reduction, and can find no use for its hoards except to help Wall street avoid the penalty of its blunders in stock gambling.

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The New York Supreme Court has reversed the lower court decision which held that hotels were not licensed to sell liquor on Sunday and could be punished as violators of the Sunday law for supplying their guests with liquors at meals. The Judges of the Supreme Court unanimously hold that hotel-keepers are not specially enjoined from serving wine at meals as part of the entertainments which they are licensed to give on Sunday as on other days, and one of the Judges in his opinion says that if it had been the intention of the Legislature to prevent them from doing so, they would not have been permitted to do so unpunished for thirty years before anybody discovered that they were violating the law. This decision is reached in the face of the fact that the law passed thirty years ago prohibits hotel-keepers expressly from selling or giving away intoxicating liquors "as a beverage" on Sundays. The Supreme Court draws a distinction between supplying liquors to guests at meals and selling drinks to the public generally on Sundays as on other days, and holds that the intent was to prohibit Sunday dramelling only. This

knocks a big hole in the Sunday law enforcement in New York, and will do the same here if similar laws receive a similar construction in our courts. If all restaurant and boarding-house keepers can serve beer and wine under a beer and wine license on Sundays as well as on other days, the Sunday-closing orders of the Police Board will have to be narrowed considerably.

A CONTRADICTION is published to-day of the harrowing story sent out from Washington yesterday about the terrible results of the recent examination for promotion in the Adjutant General's office. According to yesterday's story, out of thirty-eight clerks examined twenty-eight failed to pass, and the alarm and terror of the poor victims of the civil-service juggernaut were heart-rending. "Ladies who 'had families dependent on their earnings' for support were so overcome with fear and nervousness at the idea of being thrown out of employment that they were made sick, and in one or two instances had to be carried home." Of course the story was a fiction. Out of thirty-seven clerks examined only three failed. Only one woman was examined and she went through with flying colors. The falsehood was part of the familiar tactics of the opponents of civil service reform. But even if it had been true it could not have helped them. The people of this country are not ready to accept the proposition that they must arrange the Government service for the purpose of supporting large families and saving ladies from fainting fits.

Less Food needed in Summer.

From the Philadelphia Ledger. Growth and waste and repair go on in a nearly uniform way the whole year through, but the amount of food necessary for these operations or purposes is surprisingly small. The generation of bodily heat requires a more variable quantity of food. In winter, with the temperature of the external air at zero, the temperature of the blood in healthy persons is 98.6 degs., and when the heats of summer drive the mercury of the thermometer near to or above that mark, the blood still registers 98.6 degs. The marvelous mechanism by which this uniform blood temperature is maintained at all seasons it is not necessary to consider, but it must be evident to every one that the force needed to raise the temperature of the whole body to nearly 100 deg. in winter is no longer needed in summer. The total amount of food needed for repair, for growth, and for heating, physically speaking, is much less than is generally imagined, and it is impossible to conceive of the great surgeon Abercromby's saying, that "one-fourth of what we eat keeps us from the other three-fourths we eat to keep our lives." In winter we burn up the surplus food with a limited amount of extra exertion. In summer we get rid of it literally at some extra risk to health and, of course, to wealth. We cannot burn it. Our vital furnaces are banked, and we worry the most important working organs with the extra exertion of moving what had better never have been taken into the stomach.

Misplaced Sympathy.

From the New York World. Speaking of the young Napoleon of Finance, E. L. Harper, who wrecked the Fidelity Bank of Cincinnati, the Commercial Gazette says that "after a desperate struggle, not lacking displays of remarkable capacity in affairs, he has been beaten and is down." We told apologetically that Harper is only 50 years of age, and that "if he had not enjoyed starting success he would not have plunged so promptly into difficulty in daring adventure." We are also called upon to remember that this bank was ruined and forged was because of his prosperity and that he was overcome by temptation. The tendency to apologize for men who betray their trusts is quite common. It often happens that the gentlemen who appropriate other people's money are liberal and dashing. They are great business men. But they are rash, nevertheless. If we are to have a standard of commercial honesty we must teach men that business must be conducted on legitimate principles; that the man who uses public funds intrusted to him is a thief; that the banker who speculates with the deposits of his confiding customers is a scoundrel whose place is in the penitentiary. It is necessary that the business code should be inexorable, otherwise the disposition on the part of Young Napoleon to yield to temptation will be increased.

The fact that the Fidelity Bank held \$340,000 of United States deposits, and was supposed to stand in favored relations to MANNING and JORDAN, the Treasury officials who recently withdrew from the public service to set up something like an Administration bank in New York City, affords Senator SHERMAN a chance to get back at the Democrats who have accused him of thriving upon favors which he had shown banks officially. Unfortunately Mr. JORDAN's proposal to put up \$300,000 and raise \$1,000,000 for the relief of the Fidelity Bank before the full extent of its trouble was known made the opportunity irresistible to Mr. SHERMAN, and he allowed himself to be reported in the New York Tribune as charging that the Fidelity was a Democratic bank. On the contrary its officers and owners were Republicans and its chief financier, E. L. HARPER, distinguished himself during the last Presidential contest by his predictions of business ruin to follow Democratic success, and by publicly threatening with discharge any employee in his rolling mills who should dare to vote the CLEVELAND ticket. The relations since established between the Fidelity Bank and Mr. CLEVELAND's Treasury managers grew out of the fact that his election continued the Treasury under the control of the same old Wall street influence which had ruled it under Republican administrations.

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The closing of the doggeries yesterday was so unqualified a boon to the community that it is pity it was not done at a time when it might have been done without interfering with the wholesome and innocent Sunday amusements of the people.

DR. PARKER, of the City Temple, London, has neatly repaid the President for his letter to the "Great and Good Queen," by delicately alluding to CLEVELAND as "America's King." Dr. PARKER has points of resemblance to our own BURCHARD.

JEFFERSON DAVIS pronounced the flag-letter recently published as his a bare-faced forgery. If TUTTLE and FAIRCHILD could as easily raze out the written tablets of the reporter, peace might once more her wheatens garland wear, and the President of these United States be no longer threatened with insult, violence and paralysis.

This opinion that no extra session of Congress will be called this fall is said to be spreading among leading politicians at Washington. It seems to be strengthened by intimations from the Treasury that the Administration is confident of its ability to find or make some way of protecting Wall street and the banks from the harmful effect of a rapidly growing surplus. That this is "the primary object of patriotic desire" seems to be the creed of the present Administration. Until Wall street squeezes the country at large may sweat and suffer under its weary load of excessive taxation.

The New York Supreme Court has reversed the lower court decision which held that hotels were not licensed to sell liquor on Sunday and could be punished as violators of the Sunday law for supplying their guests with liquors at meals. The Judges of the Supreme Court unanimously hold that hotel-keepers are not specially enjoined from serving wine at meals as part of the entertainments which they are licensed to give on Sunday as on other days, and one of the Judges in his opinion says that if it had been the intention of the Legislature to prevent them from doing so, they would not have been permitted to do so unpunished for thirty years before anybody discovered that they were violating the law. This decision is reached in the face of the fact that the law passed thirty years ago prohibits hotel-keepers expressly from selling or giving away intoxicating liquors "as a beverage" on Sundays. The Supreme Court draws a distinction between supplying liquors to guests at meals and selling drinks to the public generally on Sundays as on other days, and holds that the intent was to prohibit Sunday dramelling only. This

was the real name of this monster of villainy is Edward L. Hopper, but having, it is alleged, killed a man in the country, he sought concealment under an alias in Cincinnati.

The World's Coinage.

From the New York Times. The report of the Deputy Master of the British Mint contains a statement of the coinage of gold and silver for 1886 at the chief mints of the world. New coins were added to the existing circulation in this year, gold, \$60,000, and in silver, \$100,000, or more than \$160,000,000. Of this latter amount nearly \$80,000,000 was coined in India, \$30,000,000 in this country and \$27,000,000 in Mexico. The Indian coinage is about 50 per cent greater than for the preceding year. The total net increase of coined gold, according to the estimate of the Economist of London, was about 2½ per cent; the increase of the coined silver was about 4½ per cent. This is on the basis of a present estimated amount of coined gold of \$100,000,000 and of silver of \$200,000,000, or in all, \$300,000,000 of coin.

Head Tax on Immigrants.

From the Boston Herald.

The proposed tax of \$1.00 per head on emigrants to this country illustrates the changes in opinion that time brings about. Fifteen years ago, when the subject of emigration was being discussed in the Massachusetts Legislature with a view to the alteration of the head money laws of the port of Boston, one thing that was debated was the coinage of the head money. The Indian coinage was about 50 per cent greater than for the preceding year. The total net increase of coined gold, according to the estimate of the Economist of London, was about 2½ per cent; the increase of the coined silver was about 4½ per cent. This is on the basis of a present estimated amount of coined gold of \$100,000,000 and of silver of \$200,000,000, or in all, \$300,000,000 of coin.

MISSES RAMSEY of England, daughter of Sir James Ramsey, has gained a striking victory at Cambridge University. She is the only person, male or female, to reach the dignity of "senior classic" in the recent examinations.

JAMES REDHEAD and Harry Anderson went swimming in Lake Ontario, near St. Joseph, Mo., the other day, and were drowned because of rich bellies for bridges.

AMONG the graduates at the Academy of the Visitation, Washington, on whom diplomas were conferred by Cardinal Gibbons were a daughter of Senator Ingalls of Kansas and one of Congressman Randall.

JOHN SHERMAN's only child is a daughter named Mary. She is highly educated and has traveled in Europe. She made her debut in society last winter. She is a blonde, retiring in manner and of a gentle disposition.

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MASSACHUSETTS women have been slandered. The excess of females in the State is \$10,000,000, but of this number \$5,000,000, or more than 50 per cent, are widows who have lost their husbands in the dangerous vocations that call to the lot of New Englanders.

FLORENCE BLYTHE is meeting with great opposition in her efforts to secure the immense estate left by her father in San Francisco. Florence was a ticket-of-leave man who went to California in 1849, and the daughter was his only child by an American wife. Two clerks were sent over to marry her.

THE ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Is delivered by Carriers at 15 Cents a week
in more than 400 Cities and Towns in the
surrounding States.

BRANCH OFFICES IN THE CITY.

The following branch offices have been es-
tablished where Want Advertisements and
Subscriptions will be received and where the
paper is kept for sale:

BENTON ST., 1501—Otto Setzer, Druggist.

BROADWAY, 3601 N.—Otto D'Amour, Drug-
gist.

BROADWAY, 2613 S.—E. Geissler, Druggist,
Telegraph and Post-Office.

BROADWAY, 3907 S.—Franz Hemm, Pres-
cription Druggist.

BROADWAY, 7821 S.—Wesel's, Cardocles,
Dentist.

CASE AV., 1827—C. W. Temfhofer, Fine
Drugs.

CHOUTEAU AV., 1500—H. F. A. Spilker,
Druggist.

CHOUTEAU AV., 2837—W. E. Krueger, Drug-
gist.

DODGE ST., 2845—A. & B. Vogt, Druggists.

EASTON AV., 5128, cor. Compson—F. C. Pan-
ley, Pharmacist.

EAST GRAND AV., 1923—Wurmb's Drug
Store.

ELEVENTH ST., 3701 N., Cor. Salisbury—
Wurmb's Drug Store.

FINN'S, 3837—Paul E. Fiquet, Drug
Store.

FRANKLIN AV., 1600—C. Kiltippe, Druggist.

FRANKLIN ST., 3241—J. B. Baseler, Drug-
gist.

GAMBLE ST., 2621—Braun's Pharmacy.

LAFAYETTE AV., 1800—Emile Kuemmer,
Druggist.

LAFAYETTE AV., 2601—C. E. Neubert,
Druggist.

MARKEST ST., 2846—St. Louis Pharmacy Co.

MORGAN ST., 3930—Procter's Drug Store.

NORTH MARKET ST., 3522—W. D. Tamm,
Druggist.

OLIVE ST., 1506—Frances Riley, Druggist.

OLIVE ST., 3000—Wm. R. Grant, Pre-
scriptor Pharmacist.

OLIVE ST., 3200—Adrian B. Roth, Druggist.

PARK AV., 1927—G. H. J. Andreas, Drug-
gist.

SIDNEY ST., 2100—DeFour Confectioners.

SALINA ST., 2528, cor. Pestalozzi—August F.
you.

TAYLOR AV., 1800—Cor. Garfield—G. H.
Wagners, Druggist.

WALNUT ST., 2200—Walnut Street Pha-
rmacy.

WASHINGTON AV., 2328—Thos. G. Glenn,
Druggist.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Missouri AV.—Oscar F.
Krebs, Books, Newspapers, Fancy Goods.

BELLEVILLE, Ill.—(Chandler Building), Kae-
cher & Stolberg.

It is for sale on all trains and Steamboats
leaving St. Louis, and at the following
among other, leading points:

Burlington, Kan.—Victor King, Post-Office.

Cherryvale, Kan.—R. S. T. Aspin.

Chicago, Ill.—Palmer House, Sherman House, Le-
land House, Grand Pacific Hotel.

Cleveland, Ohio—News Stand in Depot.

Columbus, Kan.—Brain & Sloane.

Council Grove, Kan.—Gibbs & McDonald.

Cincinnati, O.—J. H. Hawley, 164 Vine st.

Canton, Miss.—G. F. Fellows.

Dallas, Texas.—J. Jackson.

Dodge City, Kans.—Wright, 305 Larimer and 301

Sixteenth; C. W. Parke, 392 Lawrence st., and 31

James Hotel.

Evansville, Ind.—Smith & Butterfield, 129 Main st., El Paso, Tex.—Grand Central Hotel.

Fr. Smith, Ark.—Phillips & Son, Floyd & Collier

Louis Baer, F. J. Bruder & Bro.

Ft. Worth, Tex.—H. A. Kratz.

Galveston, Tex.—D. A. Davis.

Gardena, Calif.—McNaught & Springer.

Hannibal, Mo.—N. W. Weller, 211 Broadway; L.

Morris, D. L. Hubbard and D. F. McCarty.

Holly Springs, Miss.—West & Co.

Hot Springs, Ark.—Hotels and News Stands.

Jackson, Miss.—Trotter, Triton.

Kansas City, Mo.—Union Depot News Stand; J. F.

Cleveland, 556 Cherry st.; H. T. Pierce.

Kenton, Tenn.—J. D. Graham.

Kosciusko, Ind.—Lowry, 523 Main st.

Leavenworth, Colo.—F. Gardner & Co., 60 Harri-

son av.

Louisville, Ky.—C. T. Dearing, corner Third and Jefferson av.

Memphis, Tenn.—H. M. Mansford, 206 Main st.; John Lane: Citizens News Dept., 285 Main st.;

Mexico City, Mex.—C. M. St. Hill, Apartado, 71.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Nicelle's House News Stand

Nashville, Tenn.—W. S. Duckwo & Co.

New York, N. Y.—B. Ellis, opposite Post-Office,

and W. F. Goldwater, 205 Broad.

Omaha, Neb.—Barlow & Bro., Union Depot.

Oswego, Kan.—B. F. Harrison and J. H. Bouler.

Pilot Point, Tex.—J. B. Fondren.

Palestine, Tex.—Louis Durr, W. E. Swift & Co.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Thomas Elliott.

Quincy, Ill.—G. Spindler, 19 N. Sixth st., T. W.

Ward.

San Francisco, Cal.—Scott's Book Store, 22 Third st., and R. C. Wilber, Palace Hotel and Baldwin's Hotel.

Van Buren, Ark.—L. W. Jacques.

Vincennes, Ind.—T. Hobson.

Vicksburg, Miss.—Clark & Co., 149 Wash-
ington.

Washington, D. C.—Rennant Bros., 1015 Penn-
sylvania av.; Willard's Hotel.

Wichita, Kan.—Wichita News Company, W. A. &

L. J. Green.

The Post-Dispatch is on its Europe in Ameri-
can Exchange, 449 Strand, and C. A. Gifford, 9

Strand, Charing Cross, London, Eng., and Ameri-
can Exchange, 22, Boulevard des Capucines, Paris,

France.

Parties advertising in these Columns and
having the answers addressed in care of
POST-DISPATCH, will please ask for check,
to enable them to get their letters, as none
will be delivered except on presentation of
check. All answers to advertisements should
be enclosed in envelopes. Parties answering
advertisements must have their replies di-
rected to their own POST-OFFICE address.

LOGUE NOTICES.

HALL OF WINGENDUN LODGE No. 27, I.O.O.F., cor. 9th and Franklin

Streets, will be open to the public on the 26th.

A full attendance of the members is de-
sired.

Address, J. C. Webster, N. G.

LAUREATE COUNCIL No. 692, American
Legion of Honor, will hold a regular meet-
ing every Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock sharp.

Address, James F. Dugan.

Order: Roy T. Terry, Commander.

SECRETARY.

STELLA COUNCIL, Legion of Honor, is es-
tablished, and every member is cordially invited
to the meetings.

Address, Matt Park Jr., Chancellor.

SECRETARY.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Book-keepers.

WANTED—By an expert bookkeeper to keep three

or more large accounts, for a firm or individual.

Address, Otto Badde, 4519 De Soto av.

Clerks and Salesmen.

WANTED—Situation by a young man of steady
habit, as salesman, collector or assistant in office;
or general business, strict confidence required;
good salary or object. Ad. G. St.

The Trades.

To conduct a hotel or restaurant, A. S. De-
sir, 1012, 10th and Locust.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A young man wants to enter in any
business speaks German and English. Good
Morgan's.

HELP WANTED—MALE.

Book-keepers.

WANTED—Machine hands and hand-girls to sew
on pants at 1829 Elm st.

WANTED—First-class seamstresses; non
resident apply. After 6 p.m. Pine st. 2nd floor.

WANTED—First-class shirt-makers; only ex-
perienced need apply. T. B. Boyd & Co., 300

St. Louis.

Clerks and Salesmen.

WANTED—a good drug clerk. Address with ref-
erences L. 37, this office.

WANTED—Traveling men to sell varnish as
agent. Address, 521, 10th and Locust.

WANTED—Junior drug clerk with two or three
years experience; German preferred. Ad. G. St.

SUMMER SCHOOL.

All departments of the college, corner Broadway
and Market st., will be open during the summer.

For information concerning the department for preparing pupils for
advanced classes in the public schools. For circulars
address, W. W. Carpenter, President.

EDWARD, 2613 S.—E. Geissler, Druggist.

BROADWAY, 3907 S.—Franz Hemm, Pres-
cription Druggist.

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OLIVE ST., 3000—Wm. R. Grant, Pre-
scriptor Pharmacist.

OLIVE ST., 3200—Adrian B. Roth, Druggist.

CITY NEWS.

Don't fail to be early this morning at D. Bradford & Co.'s. There are over a thousand good and substantial reasons why you should be there. Go there and see.

Dr. E. G. Chase,
225 Olive street. Set of teeth, \$2.

Dr. WHITMER, 617 St. Charles, cures diseases of indiscretion, indulgences. Call or write.

PRIVATE matters skillfully treated and medicines furnished. Dr. Dimmick, 614 Pine st.

GREAT ENGINEERING.

Thirty-Two Men Move an Iron Bridge Weighing Sixteen Hundred Tons.

By Telegram to the Post-Dispatch.

PHILADELPHIA, June 27.—Two thousand people saw a wonderful achievement of engineering skill at Honesburg Junction of the New York division of the Pennsylvania road, Saturday. Thirty-two men moved a distance of fifty feet, the iron bridge weighing 1,600 tons that spans the Pennypack, and they accomplished the great task in the remarkable time of eleven and a half minutes. The engineers of the road had been making preparations for the work some time ago the company decided to build a four-arched stone bridge in the place of the timber one. The bridge, which was moved west fifty feet so that it might be used till the stone bridge is built and ready for service, was originally built by the company taking with the buildings of the trestle approaches to both sides of the creek at the point where the iron bridge was to find its bed. It was a timber arch, sixteen feet high of 24 feet, and is on a line with the grade of the old railroad. The timbers of the western approach were cut about 270 feet, while the eastern approach is 200 feet long. Piles were driven in the middle of the stream, on which was reared a strong trestle-work 50 feet long, which was built on a ground coniguous to the stone pier under the bridge. Timbers of the same length and height were then put on each hand, and a second arch, a continuous line of stone abutments. These timbers were to serve both as the resting-place and as the carriage-way over which the two arches were to be built, and were moved to its new foundation. Two new iron rails were laid along the wooden pier of the stream, and when the rails were slipped under the center and both ends of the bridge. A trial was made, and when all was right, everything was in good working order and it was determined to move the bridge Saturday morning at 11 o'clock.

Long before that hour people began to flock to the scene. An army of workmen appeared. Over 300 laborers were marshaled on both sides of the bridge, while engineers, foremen, and mechanics were under it. G. W. Mershon, the master mechanic, had charge of the removal. He placed two men on each side of the bridge, and four of them were to hold the machine and bridge. Old Billy Lair, foreman of carpenters, was planted on the pier. Foremen of masons had charge of the bridge, and the eastern abutment while Master-Mechanic Mershon directed affairs from the west end. Every man, boy, his power and the interest of people were waiting with eager interest when a whiz of the fast train was heard and the train was seen over the bridge, and it stopped. As it dashed away Superintendent Ford gave the word, and it was a scene of transitory animation, as they tore up the rails and the bridge was fastened to its resting place without a mishap, while a mighty cheer went up from the people. With lightning-like rapidity the men, both men and boys, tore up and laid down frogs, switches and moved the rails to the new bed. They soon had the rails connected with the bridge, and the bridge was an hour after the bridge had been cut loose, a heavy construction train was run over the structure. At 12:30 the Philadelphia express dashed across. The work was a success.

2,000 pairs misses' and ladies' kid opera slippers, worth \$1, only 50¢. Special brand week at the GLOBE, 705 to 713 Franklin avenue.

A WICKED SON.

William C. Swinburne Arrested for Burglary in His Father's Residence.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 27.—Wm. C. Swinburne, a young man, is arrested here on suspicion of having robbed his father's house. The old gentleman is one of the leading merchants of the place. He occupies a handsome residence on Bull street. With him lives his sister, Mrs. Humphreys. Yesterday morning upon the servants' entry into the dining room, they discovered that every piece of silver was gone. Mr. and Mrs. Swinburne were arrested and on examination it was discovered that Mrs. Humphreys' rooms had also been ransacked. Her jewel cases opened and it was ordered. A bullet was then told how much had been taken until his sister returns, but he knows his loss will be heavy. His son, who is an adopted child, has been known as the "boy" of the young fellas. He has been in all kinds of trouble, but his father has borne with him patiently, hoping to bring him back to the right path. The son, however, better than the father does, for some time he has not been living at home, being often away in the trade of fishing for fish by water. Saturday night, it is learned, he visited his home. When the police learned that he was wanted, he fled to Boston. They were to work on the case, and at 4 o'clock in the morning arrested young Swinburne. John Congdon and J. M. Barnes, a brash-welder and James Bolger, a ship-jointer, and Master Workman of the Manhattan Slip-Joiners' Assembly, completed the board.

THIS IDEA WAS EAGERLY SEIZED ON,

and it was so ordered. A bullet was then told how much had been taken until his sister returns, but he knows his loss will be heavy. His son, who is an adopted child, has been known as the "boy" of the young fellas. He has been in all kinds of trouble, but his father has borne with him patiently, hoping to bring him back to the right path. The son, however, better than the father does, for some time he has not been living at home, being often away in the trade of fishing for fish by water. Saturday night, it is learned, he visited his home. When the police learned that he was wanted, he fled to Boston. They were to work on the case, and at 4 o'clock in the morning arrested young Swinburne. John Congdon and J. M. Barnes, a brash-welder and James Bolger, a ship-jointer, and Master Workman of the Manhattan Slip-Joiners' Assembly, completed the board.

The result was that the club fought against the Home Club for a long time, and all now are arrayed against it and its members. The election was held, and the administration that its power was gone, and the defeat of the club is conclusive. It is believed that what its members do hereafter can only be a question of time.

The club is said to have antagonized every other district and labor union in the city, and to have more than one labor organization, and it is not true, that the club was abolished, and the entire power placed in the hands of an Executive Committee, and the club disbanded to supervise the acts of the Master Workman and to whom he should be subordinate, the manager of the district would be better advised.

THE CLUB IS ALREADY SEIZED ON,

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